

RECEIVED MAY 18 1993

Dear Editor:

The attached news release from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) covers the publication of the fourth annual *Human Development Report*.

The release is embargoed for newspapers of May 26.

This year's report examines participatory development in 173 countries. It reveals who participates in society and who is excluded; ranks countries by how well they treat their poorer citizens (the U.S. comes out sixth, after Japan, Canada and several European countries); and proposes radical changes in both rich countries and poor.

A distinguished team of independent economists prepares the annual report for UNDP, which is published in English by Oxford University Press. Each year the report studies a different issue. Together, they demonstrate the many benefits that come from putting people, not just economies, at the top of national agendas. Since the first *Human Development Report* came out in 1990, more than 20 countries have asked UNDP for help in drafting human development strategies.

UNDP is a voluntarily funded organization of the United Nations system. It provides grant technical assistance to developing countries through 124 field offices and coordinates much of the UN system's development activities in the developing world.

For more information, a copy of the report and a press kit, news organizations may call (212) 906-5305 or 906-5312, or fax UNDP's Division of Public Affairs at (212) 906-5364.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Peter Gall".

C. Peter Gall
Chief, Media Relations
(212) 906-5312





**HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT
REPORT 1993**

Embargoed for 26 May 1993

**LATEST HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT SAYS
90% OF WORLD'S PEOPLE LACK CONTROL OVER
THEIR OWN LIVES, CITES "JOBLESS GROWTH,"
EXCLUSION OF MINORITIES, CENTRALIZED POWER
AS TARGETS FOR CHANGE**

U.S. White Population Would Rank First on Human Development Index, While Black and Hispanic Populations Would Rank with Developing World, Says Book Produced for United Nations Development Programme. Report Stresses Security of People, Not Just Nations

In three years since first issued, the professionally independent report has sparked parliamentary debate and encouraged more than 20 developing countries to change their development paths, UNDP says

UNDP, 25 May, 1993 — Ninety per cent of the world's people have no control over their lives, in spite of recent changes around the world favouring market economies, multi-party democracies and grass roots activities, says the *Human Development Report 1993*.

"Many of today's struggles are more than struggles for access to political power," says William H. Draper III, UNDP Administrator, in a foreword to the report. "They are struggles for access to the ordinary opportunities of life — land, water, work, living space and basic social services."

The report, prepared by an independent team of economists for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and published by Oxford University Press USA, shows that ethnic minorities, the poor, rural dwellers, women, and the disabled often have little power to change their lives. This disempowerment can even extend to entire countries.

Mahbub ul Haq, former Finance and Planning Minister of Pakistan and now Special Adviser to the Administrator and chief architect of the report, says the basic message of human development has not changed: economic growth is imperative for a nation's development, but this growth must be translated into the lives of people. "Income is essential," says Dr. Haq, "but it is only a means, not the sum total of human life." People make many choices besides making money which affect their lives, in areas ranging from health and education to employment and the way they are governed.

To make the point, the report ranks countries by a Human Development Index (HDI), which combines life expectancy, educational attainment and basic purchasing power into one indicator of human development. The countries with the highest incomes are not always those with highest HDI ranking. In 1993, **Japan** ranks first on the HDI although sixth in real gross domestic product (GDP). **Canada** is second in HDI, followed in order by **Norway**, **Switzerland**, **Sweden**, **USA** (first in income), **Australia**, **France**, the **Netherlands**, and the **United Kingdom**. Among developing countries, **Barbados** is first with a ranking of 20, followed by **Hong Kong** (24), **Cyprus** (27), **Uruguay** (30), **Trinidad and Tobago** (31), **Bahamas** (32), **Republic of Korea** (33), **Chile** (36), **Costa Rica** (42) and **Singapore** (43).

The need for improved levels of human development is not limited to developing countries. To highlight the exclusion of ethnic minorities from participating fully in economic and social benefits, the 1993 report ranked the white, African-American and Hispanic populations of the **United States** on the HDI as if they were separate countries. The white population would rank first on the HDI, ahead of **Japan**, while African-Americans, with lower life expectancy, income and education levels, would rank 31st, the same as **Trinidad and Tobago**. Hispanics in the U.S. would rank 35th among countries, below the **Bahamas**, **Republic of Korea** and **Estonia**. Studies of other countries show many other groups such as

the poor, women and rural dwellers are excluded from participation as well.

The report says that after reviewing patterns of participation — and exclusion — around the world, "it seems likely that fewer than 10 per cent of the world's people participate fully in political, economic, social and cultural life."

To promote societies built around people's genuine needs, the report calls for "**five new pillars** of a people-centred world order":

1. New concepts of **human security** that stress security of people, not just of nations and territory. This means accelerated disarmament, using defence cuts to boost human development. It means a new role for the United Nations, increasingly intervening to provide human security in areas such as the former Yugoslavia and in Somalia, where people are fighting within countries rather than between countries.
2. New strategies of **sustainable human development** that weave development around people, not people around development.
3. New **partnerships between state and markets**, to combine market efficiency with social compassion.
4. New **patterns of national and global governance**. Inflexible nation-states cannot cope with the globalization of markets on one hand and the rising aspirations of their people on the other. Needed: more decentralization of power, more involvement by non-governmental organizations (NGOs), more empowerment of the poor.
5. New **forms of international cooperation**, to focus foreign aid directly on the needs of the people rather than on the preferences of governments.

Most importantly, the *Human Development Report 1993* focuses on participation as a key to human development.

Economic Participation

The report calls for "people-friendly markets," allowing people to participate fully in their operation and to share equitably in their benefits. The starting point for economic participation is jobs, and the report shows that all over the world, economies are growing but the number of jobs is not keeping pace, resulting in "jobless growth." From 1960 to 1987, for example, **France, Germany** and the **UK** saw their economies more than double, and their employment rates fall. The phenomenon is particularly devastating in developing countries. Less than one-third of the increase in output in developing countries in the 1960-87 period came from increased labour; more than two-thirds resulted from capital investment. At the same time, the labour force in the developing world increased by more than 400 million, creating legions of unemployed. The report also shows how in some countries, particularly in **East Asia**, land reform and investment in human resources have led to substantial job growth.

One way of making economies work better and increasing opportunities for participation is to reduce state regulations, unleash private creativity and sell off inefficient public enterprises. While the report applauds these reforms, it says they must be made carefully, so as to avoid abuses. A section on the "seven sins of privatization" warns of the need for full disclosure to prevent corruption and for anti-monopoly steps so that economic power does not pass from one ruling elite to another, among other possible failings.

Political Participation

If people cannot come miles to the seat of government to share power, government can and should move toward people by decentralizing, says the report. One of the few ways of

measuring decentralization is by studying where government money is spent, and by that measure, there is far distance to go. On average, central governments in developing countries delegate less than ten per cent of total national spending to local governments, and less than six per cent of total social expenditure, says the report. This compares with average delegation of 40 per cent of all spending and 25 per cent of social spending in 15 industrialized countries studied.

It is not an easy task to change the patterns of centralized government. Even **Chile, Indonesia, Morocco and Zimbabwe**, which have taken large strides toward decentralization by creating nearly autonomous levels of local government, have dispersed relatively little power. "The resources controlled locally are small, local decision-making powers are narrow and many local appointments are imposed from above," says the report. Yet these countries show that decentralization can bring government closer to the people and improve their lives. Chile assigned responsibility for basic education and primary health care to local governments in the 1980s. As a result, 30 per cent of all social spending takes place at the local level, compared with six per cent in the capital, a reversal of the usual pattern.

Group Participation

When people organize, by definition they increase their level of participation and often increase influence over their own lives. The dramatic shift toward democracy across the developing world has led to an explosion of participatory movements and non-governmental organizations (NGOs.) NGOs today benefit more than 250 million people, compared to 100 million in the early 1980s, says the report. The expansion of NGO activity has been supported by aid donors who, dissatisfied with the performance of much official aid, are channelling more of their money through them. Over the past 20 years, grants by NGOs in the north (most of it from government sources) to developing countries jumped from just over \$1 billion to \$5 billion a year.

NGOs play a variety of roles. One is to promote democracy. Labour unions, such as

Solidarity in **Poland** and the Congress of Trade Unions in **Zambia**, both played central roles in opposing one-party states and gaining multi-party elections. In both cases, union presidents were elected country presidents.

NGOs are often able to reach the poorest in society, where governments have not. In **Zimbabwe**, agricultural groups supported by the NGO Silveira House increased crop yields by as much as tenfold, enabling farmers to break out of subsistence agriculture and move into a cash economy. By extending loans to nearly 1 million people in 23,000 villages, the Grameen Bank in **Bangladesh** has proven that credit for the landless poor not only creates businesses and jobs, but can yield a loan repayment rate of 95 per cent. NGOs can also help to empower marginalized groups. In **Ecuador**, Indian Federations are helping indigenous people to gain secure title for their land, resulting in both material benefits and increased standing in civil society.

The growth of NGOs and their impact can obscure the fact that they still operate on a relatively small scale, notes the report. The \$7.2 billion in grants channeled through Northern NGOs to Southern NGOs accounts for 13 per cent of official aid and 2.5 per cent of total resource flows to developing countries. Says the chief author of the report, Mahbul ul Haq: "This is not a criticism of the role of NGOs, but a reminder of stark reality: NGOs can supplement the role of governments, but they can never replace it."

The Report Makes a Difference

Since its first appearance in 1990, the *Human Development Report* has kept one message intact: development must centre on people, and one sure indicator of progress in development is the widening range of people's choices. The reports have argued for sharply reduced military spending and higher levels of social spending; better targeting of foreign aid; more favourable terms of trade for poorer nations, and higher levels of democracy and participation.

Because of the ranking of countries in the Human Development Index and the frankness of the report itself, reaction has been strong: in 1992, the Group of Seven summit meeting in Paris hailed the report's emphasis on cutting of military spending, while heads of state of the Non-Aligned Movement meeting in Jakarta, after some debate, "welcomed" the report and called on governments "to urgently promote international cooperation for human development." Human development has been the subject of debate in the parliaments of Italy, France, Sweden, Canada and Europe.

But the true importance of the report has come in the way it has been translated into action, in the form of country programmes funded by UNDP and other commitments made by developing countries. For many countries, the starting point is data collection. **Bolivia** is conducting a census to discover the human development status of its people. **India**, responding to the reports, started a nationwide data collection exercise at state and district levels last year to improve efforts toward poverty alleviation.

An entire region moved toward people-centred development when six **Central American** presidents met in late 1991 to sign a commitment to "assemble all resources" for human development in their countries. Heads of three of those countries pledged to reallocate a total of \$500 million a year within their national budgets to fund social sector initiatives. **Bangladesh, Colombia, Ghana, and Pakistan** were among the first countries to request UNDP assistance to review and set costs of meeting human development targets. Ghana, for example, has drafted an elaborate human development strategy that recognizes the need for change in areas ranging from macro-economic planning to protection of the poorest during periods of austerity.

More than 20 countries in one way or another have sought UNDP assistance to implement a human development approach. As a result, of the more than \$3 billion in UNDP programme funding for the 1992-1996 period, nearly \$1.2 billion or 37 per cent will go to poverty alleviation and people's participation programmes.

Says UNDP's Administrator Draper: "We have to weave development around people, not

people around development, and we have to ensure that development cooperation focuses directly on people, not just on nation-states. The challenge for the development community in all this is to identify practical and pragmatic options." The process has begun.

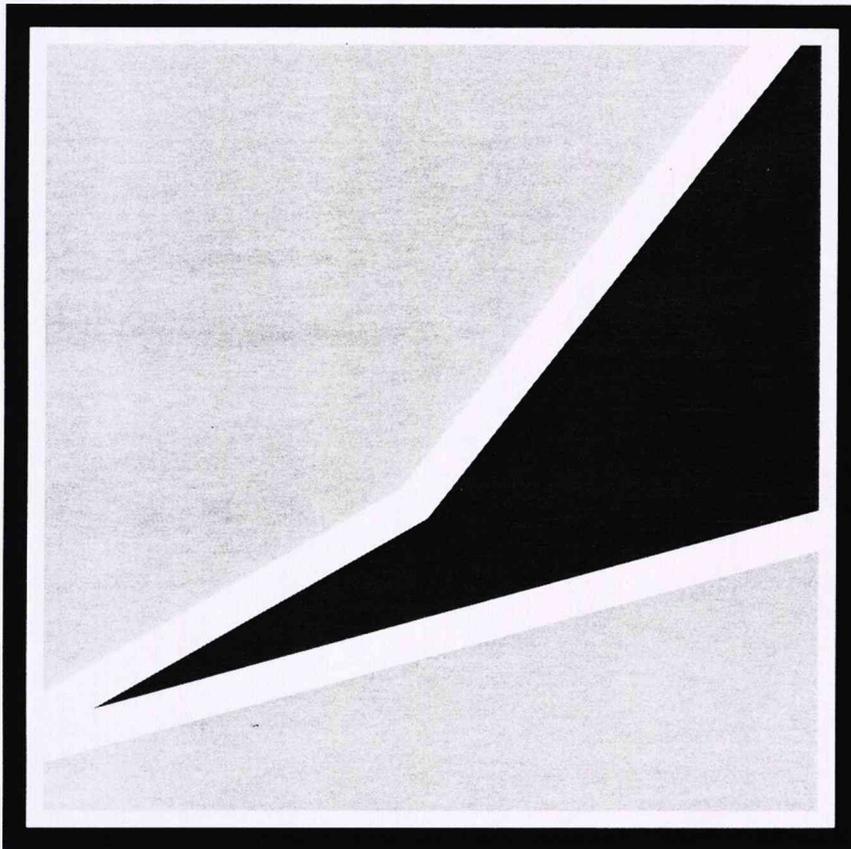
The *Human Development Report* is published in English by Oxford University Press, 2001 Evans Rd, Cary, NC 27513, USA. Telephone: (919) 677-0977; Toll free in the USA: (800) 451-7556; Fax: (919) 677-1303. Price: US\$17.95.

* * * * *

(NOTE: Reporters may obtain a complimentary media copy of the report directly from UNDP. Also, articles on participation, people-friendly markets, government power, group action and putting human development into action are available in a press kit available from UNDP.)

<i>Contacts:</i>	<i>New York:</i>	<i>C. Peter Gall</i>	<i>(212) 906-5312</i>	<i>Fax: 906-5364</i>
	<i>Geneva:</i>	<i>Jean Fabre</i>	<i>(41-22) 733-3882</i>	<i>Fax: 733-4671</i>

Jobless Growth: All over the world, economies grow faster than jobs. Without more active job creation, the gap will widen by the year 2000, predicts *UNDP's Human Development Report 1993*.



The cover design shows the percentage growth of gross domestic product in the upper curve and the percentage growth of employment in the lower curve, with 1975 levels representing 100 per cent. Regional growth gaps are shown in figures below.

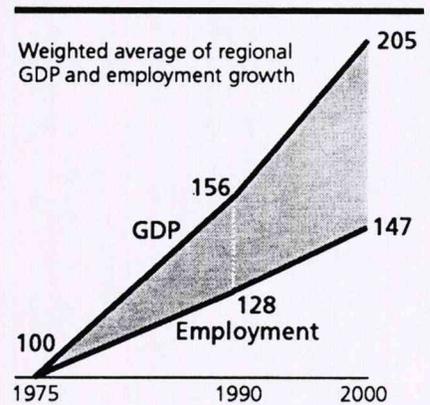
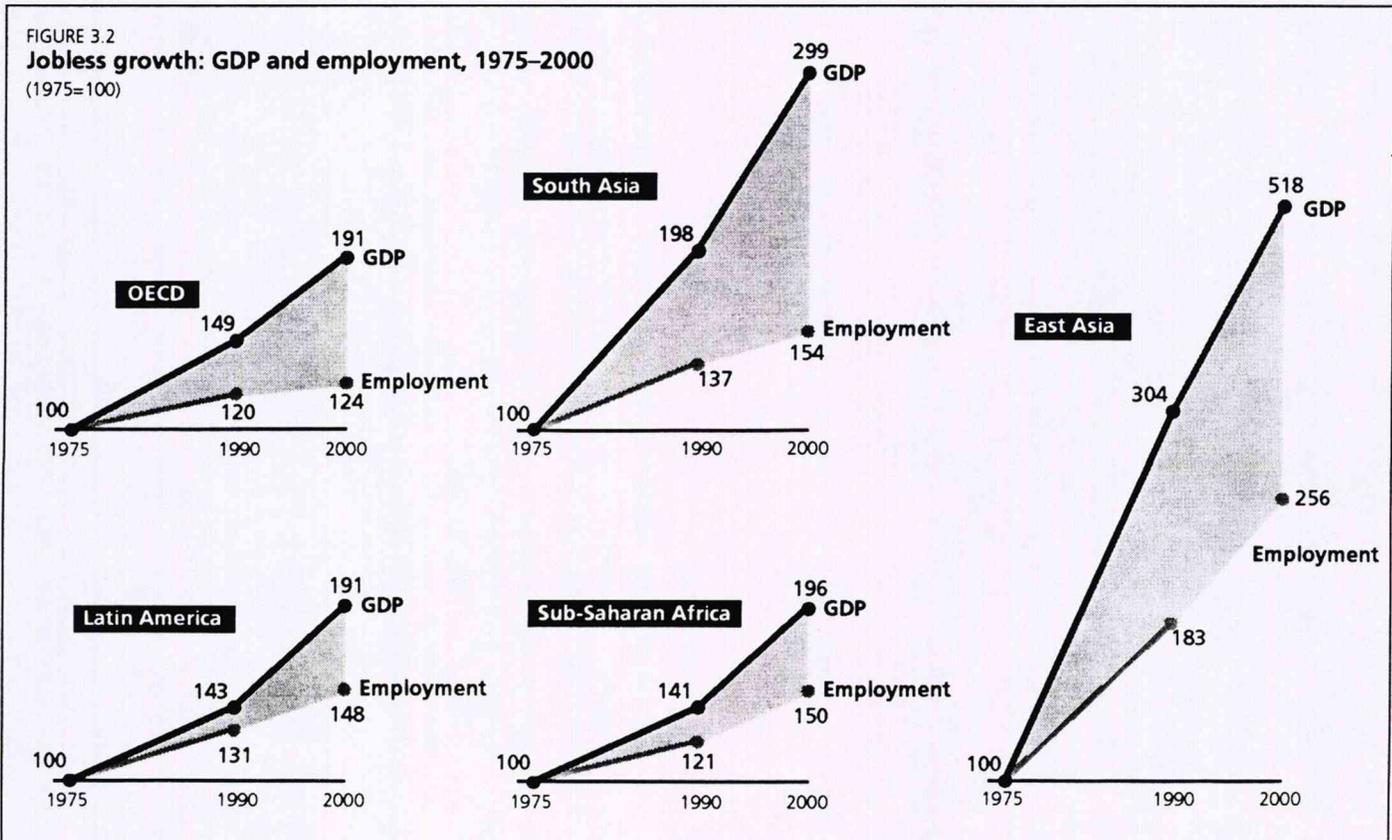


FIGURE 3.2
Jobless growth: GDP and employment, 1975–2000
(1975=100)



UNDP

**TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR A REVIEW OF A POSSIBLE
UNDP STRATEGIC INITIATIVE IN OCEAN AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT**

PURPOSE OF THE REVIEW: To indicate for the management of UNDP and potential partners possible areas where UNDP, with its particular assets and liabilities, could make a difference in the management of oceans and coastal areas.

BACKGROUND:

For many years UNDP dealt with this field through its fisheries projects, which amounted to about 5% of UNDP expenditures- of which about \$2m per year were Global or Interregional projects which provided a framework for regional and national UNDP projects and other donor funding. UNDP has co-organized three Global Fisheries Donor Meetings and a major Study and Strategy on International Fisheries Research (SIFR). Together with the World Bank, IDRC, and other donors UNDP funds the SIFR Executive Secretary in Ottawa and has encouraged him to expand SIFR aid coordination activities to include ocean and coastal management.

UNDP ASSETS in this field include the following:

- the above track record in fisheries
- resulting close contacts with many specialists in ocean and coastal management from external support agencies (donors and implementors)
- subsequent work with FAO on integrated coastal fisheries management involving a theoretical framework and 3 pilot projects
- key player in open-ended data bases covering coastal management projects (FAO-CAMPIS), national programmes (University of Rhode Island) and training programmes (UNU)
- partner with UN/DOALOS in TRAIN-SEA-COAST -an innovative course development and sharing system for capacity building.
- field network of 135 UNDP offices with a mandate for local UN system and, sometimes, OECD aid coordination
- implementing agency for GEF and close links with GEF Secretariat
- GEF portfolio in ocean and coastal management of over \$70 million in approved global, regional and national projects
- links with the International Ocean Institute (IOI) and its regional centres
- UNDP Administrator is on World Commission for the Oceans (IOI)
- strong links with technical expertise in UN/DOALOS
- a G A mandate to assist in the implementation of the Convention on the Law of the Sea
- access to a network of technical specialists
- a team of GEF Regional Coordinators in UNDP, WB and UNEP
- UNDP is an active member of the UN Inter-Agency ACC Subcommittee on Oceans and Coastal Areas

- experience and programmes in broader aspects of natural resources management including fresh water and its interface with coastal areas
- UNDP can work at the global, interregional, regional, national and local levels and can develop a coordinated technical and financial support system for all levels

UNDP liabilities in this field include the following:

- no in-house technical expertise in the field
- no significant resources available directly with UNDP-- Governments might not allocate their shrinking IPFs to environmental projects and there is currently no SPR line for ocean and coastal management-even as seed money.

TERMS OF REFERENCE:

The Reviewers will:

1. Undertake a review of current (within the past 3 years) and planned UNDP activities and projects in ocean and coastal area management with a view towards identifying particularly successful approaches and activities where UNDP has accumulated a critical mass of experience and access to expertise. This review should include visits to one or two UNDP country projects.
2. Do a desk study to identify problems experienced by developing countries in conceiving and implementing programmes of ocean and coastal area management and identify 4-5 problems which must be solved in the next 5 years.
3. Review the work of other UN Agencies* in this field, identify areas of possible overlap and duplication and consider ways and means for fostering better cooperation.
4. Survey the programmes of 4-5 major donors in this field with a view towards identifying specific areas of complementarity with UNDP(for example a quick review of SAREC's Regional Marine Science Programme indicates a role for UNDP in the follow up of the 1993 Arusha Conference including the possible use of TRAIN-SEA-COAST in the planned National Workshops on Integrated Coastal Zone Management).
5. Become familiar with UNDP's new strategic approaches to its mandate for sustainable human development (Building A New UNDP and other documents), as well as with UNDP's assets and liabilities.

*IMO, UNESCO/IOC, FAO, UN, IAEA, WTO, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNEP, World Bank, UNCHS

6. Synthesize items 1-5 above by recommending 2-4 areas of possible activity for UNDP which would build on UNDP's current strengths, respond to a vision of future needs and command the interest and possible co-financing of donors and UN agency partners.

7. Elaborate a five year action programme, including a funding strategy, for each area identified under 6 above.

In carrying out activities 1-7 above the reviewers should:

a) consider UNDP's comparative advantages -if any- to be active in this field;

b) in particular look for activities that would link up to UNDP's planned cooperation with FAO in "food security";

c) consider specifically the problems for sound coastal management because of the rapid growth of population in many of the largest cities around the world (toxic waste as well as excess nutrients and organic matter being discharged into coastal waters);

d) consider whether UNDP could play a role in the field of technology cooperation.

LOGISTICS:

The two Reviewers would need to follow a schedule like the following one:

5 Days- initial review at UNDP HQ (meetings with BPPS Management STAPS, SEED, Regional Bureaux-including GEF Coordinators, UNDOALOS and desk studies of documents for UNDP programme (1 and 5) and problems in developing countries (2).

10 Days- visits to 4-5 donors, UN agencies (3&4) and one or two country projects (1)

5 Days- prepare synthesis report (6) and action programmes (7) at UNDP HQ, present to UNDP and UNDOALOS staff and revise, as necessary.

QUALIFICATIONS:

In view of the modest budget and short time frame, the two Reviewers should already have vast experience in the field of ocean and coastal management, the basic problems experienced by developing countries and successful approaches to solving these problems through technical assistance. One would be the team leader with broad operational experience, while the other would be a scientific adviser.

**MARINE TECHNOLOGY
COOPERATION IN THE INDIAN
OCEAN REGION**

**SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS
OF WORKING GROUP ON
TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION**

1 - 2 DECEMBER 1994

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
MADRAS**

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF WORKING GROUP ON TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION

1 - 2 DECEMBER 1994

GENERAL

The Workshop noted that the provisions relating to Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) and deep seabed mining, contained in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), provides a framework for the management and development of marine resources. It was further noted that Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference for Environment and Development (UNCED) provides the guidelines for sustainable development of the oceans. The programme areas of Agenda 21 relating to EEZ and coastal areas, marine environment protection, international cooperation and development of small island states, are considered to be particularly relevant for the industrial development of marine resources, both living and non-living.

The workshop stressed the importance of marine resources for the Indian Ocean countries considering that in the coming decades the ocean and its resources will represent an important source of food, minerals, energy and coastal and sea space.

The Workshop identified the lack of information on marine non-living resource availability as a major constraint for the proper identification and prioritisation of the technologies necessary for exploring marine resources.

The Workshop identified the assessment of marine resources in EEZs as a priority area. In many cases, this could best be done through regional cooperation that would lead to lowering of coasts.

The Workshop was of the view that it was necessary to collect information. This requires capacity in surveying techniques. It is also necessary to strengthen

local planning authorities and research organisations so that they could prepare feasibility studies and other proposals for submission to funders.

The Workshop was further of the view that dissemination of what was being done by the countries of the region would lead to prevention of duplication as well as coordination and collaboration. It would also lead to the development of priorities for joint development of technology. Issue of bulletins, holding of Workshops and training programmes would contribute in this regard.

The Workshop was also of the view that human resources development should be given the highest priority as it would lead to capacity - building. In this connection, the Workshop appreciated the offer of the International Ocean institute to conduct programmes and Seminars in this regard.

NATIONAL POLICY

The Workshop noted that, at the national level, very few countries have comprehensive policies for exploration and exploitation of marine resources other than fisheries, oil and gas. the Workshop, therefore, recommended that the countries of the Indian Ocean Region should formulate and implement national policies which, inter alia, take into consideration the need to stimulate involvement of industry by providing financial incentives, including direct funding for resource exploration and exploitation.

The Workshop identified the principal actors as the end-users (contractors, industry), national governments, R & D organizations and funding institutions. The Workshop recommended that as part of the national policy, a mechanism should be evolved to bring the various actors together.

REGIONAL COOPERATION

The Workshop strongly felt that regional co-operation plays a fundamental role in laying the foundations for economically viable activities in marine

resources. For this purpose, there should be bilateral and multilateral agreements at the national and regional levels, among the governmental agencies, industries, R & D organizations, universities and funding agencies at all levels, with the objective of developing marine resources. For specific geographical areas, the Workshop recommended the establishment of cooperative R & D programmes, joint training activities, technology demonstration programmes and pilot projects.

The Workshop was of the view that the initiative with regard to the setting up of regional institutions should be taken by individual countries with offers of regional dissemination of information and data. Also they could act as focal points for regionalising training, joint R & D etc. The Indian Ocean being a very vast region, 3,4 or even 5 regional centres could be set up at would generate synergy.

The Workshop recommended that regional and national networks should be established between those engaged in marine resource development. This would facilitate interaction and information exchange, build awareness, promote technology, and lead to co-development of new technologies and environmental protection.

The Workshop recognised the need to identify centres at national and regional levels for the purpose of augmenting their capacities and for the

- promotion of marine industries and technologies
- developing technology for exploration and exploitation
- industrialization of technologies to be financed by industries and governments
- human resources development and training

These centres should act as focal points in formal and informal national and regional networking arrangements and should, wherever possible, be built around existing institutions.

RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING TECHNOLOGY

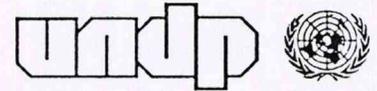
The Workshop noted the lack of information about the Indian Ocean which made it difficult at this stage to identify precise technologies. The Workshop was of the view that the following areas could be considered as priorities:

- (i) surveying and information collection systems,
- (ii) establishment of environmentally friendly energy systems,
- (iii) technologies relatable to areas of importance in the coastal zone for example prevention of aquifers becoming brackish, prevention of coastal erosion, etc.
- (iv) promotion and development of algae like spirulina
- (v) promotion and development of prawn, fish and oyster cultivation,
- (vi) mining in shallow waters.

There was consensus in the meeting that the model for promotion of technology development offered by the EUREKA / EUROMAR system¹ was in principle applicable to the Indian Ocean Region but needs to be applied with some flexibility in accordance with the needs and the infrastructure existing in different countries.

The meeting proposed that the network should develop a code for environmentally and socially safe marine technologies. It also recommended that technologies developed within the network should be environmentally and socially sustainable; that the technologies imported from outside should be examined for their conformity to the code; and that technologies which do not meet the standard, should not be imported.

1. See note on EUREKA / EUROMAR system in the feasibility report on the Mediterranean Regional Centre



Interoffice Memorandum

To: (Please see distribution below) Date: 19 December 1995

From: Timothy S. Rothermel *T. Rothermel* Extension: 5856
Director, STAPSD

Subject: Review of a Possible UNDP File: Ocean Strategy
Strategic Initiative on Ocean and
Coastal Management

... I am pleased to attach a draft report by Olof Linden and Danny Elder entitled "Ocean and Coastal Resources Management for Sustainable Human Development. This report includes chapters on:

- Coastal Resources in Sustainable Human Development
- Marine and Coastal Resources Institutions
- A UNDP Role, and
- Recommendations and a Programme of Action.

It appears that the consultants have accepted our collective challenge to build on UNDP's current strengths, respond to a vision of future needs and command the interest and possible co-funding of donors and partners. The proposed programme could establish a support system for UNDP's country offices and programmes in this critical field of increasing interest to the international community.

Early in January, we will invite you to a meeting to:

--assess the general thrust of the recommended actions in terms of their technical and financial viability and relevance;

--review the individual recommended actions and identify Headquarters staff, field offices and projects which might be particularly interested in joining this collaborative effort.

In the meantime we would welcome any comments on this report.

cc: A. Wijkman. BPPS
R. Asenjo, GEF
E. Fuentes, GEF
E. Johnson Sirleaf, RBA
N. Htun, RBAP
F. Zumbado, RBLAC
S. Alfarargi, RBAS
A. Kruderink, RBEC
J. Hough, RBA
N. Noble, RBAP
N. Remple, RBLAC & Lita Paparoni
I. Andersen, RBAS and Catherine Choung
A. Roncerel, RBEC
J. Graisse, BREB
A. Benbouali, OESP

F. HARTVELT
R. LENTON
C DIKE

[draft]

OCEAN AND COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Note: this paper was prepared by two independent consultants at the request of the Science, Technology and Private Sector Division of UNDP. The information and suggestions given here were derived from a review of numerous documents of international bodies, governments and NGOs and all of the suggestions given in the Programme of Action were discussed with the numerous individuals listed in Annex x. Specific Terms of Reference for the two consultants were to:

- review current and past ocean and coastal activities of UNDP to identify successful approaches;
- identify the particular problems of developing countries in this area;
- review the activities of other UN agencies with an aim to identify areas of possible collaboration;
- survey the relevant programmes and projects of major donors to identify possible compatibilities with a future UNDP strategic framework;
- recommend future activities that UNDP should undertake to improve its approach and possibilities for collaboration in, and financing of ocean and coastal area projects; and
- suggest a programme of action for carrying out the suggested activities.

The context for the review and recommendations has been "Building a New UNDP: a strategic planning framework".

Olaf Linden & Danny Elder
December 1995

DRAFT

OCEAN AND COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**1. MARINE RESOURCES AND SUSTAINABLE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**Marine Resources and Societies

1. In tropical and sub-tropical countries the dependence of the human populations on protein from fisheries is high. Recent FAO assessments suggest that 60 percent of the present population in such countries obtain between 40 and 100% of their animal protein from fish. The average annual consumption of marine resources overall for developing countries is around 8 kg per person per year, compared to about 25 kg for industrialized countries (reaching as high as 75 kg per person per year in Japan).

2. The coastal seas of the world, from the shoreline to the limits of the Exclusive Economic Zone, are equivalent to 18% of the land surface of the globe. Yet as much as 85-90% of the total world catch of finfish has been estimated to be derived from within the areas of the EEZ's and most of that is taken within 9 kilometres of the shore. In addition to their importance as sources of food and protein, coastal zones and adjacent ocean waters provide sites for human habitation, recreation and tourism, agriculture and mariculture, waste disposal and dumping, and as a base for industrial, trade and transport systems.

3. Although living marine resources currently provide between 5 and 10 percent of total world food production the human use of these resources is still mostly at a primitive hunter-gatherer stage of development since the proper tools for management and sustained use of the marine environment and its resources are not yet fully developed and in place. As a consequence the contribution that sustainable use of marine resources could make in providing food protein, alleviating poverty, providing employment -- sustainable human development -- has not yet been realized. On the contrary, in most developing countries the marine resources of the EEZ's are usually exploited by foreign vessels for eventual consumption in highly industrialized countries. Likewise in many countries coastal tourism is aimed at foreigners who pay directly to offshore tour operators rather than locally. More often than not the developing country is not fairly compensated for such practices.

Human Pressures on Coastal and Ocean Resources

4. Coastal areas support a diversity of highly productive habitats: mangroves, saltmarshes, mudflats, seagrass and seaweed beds, and coral reefs. As a result, coastal habitats support much of the world's production of edible fish, crustaceans and molluscs and much of the agricultural production is concentrated in coastal plains areas. More than 95% of the World's fish catch is derived from continental shelf areas rather than from the open oceans.

5. It is also within the coastal margin that most of the world's human population presently resides. Sixty-five percent of cities with populations above 2.5 million inhabitants are located along the world coasts. By the year 2000 the world population will have exceeded six billion people of whom around seventy percent will live within 60 kilometres of the coast and perhaps as many as three-quarters will inhabit tropical developing countries.

6. Many urban, industrial and agricultural developments in coastal areas are sited in highly productive coastal wetlands and estuaries and are often poorly planned or regulated. World wide, engineering and development projects are modifying coastal ecosystems on a very large scale. The waste water from most urban and industrial areas of the world are discharged directly into the sea, or indirectly via river systems, with little or no treatment. In this way the coastal zone is not only manipulated and disturbed, but its waters become polluted with biological and chemical contaminants.

7. *The State of the Marine Environment* prepared by the United Nations Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution (1990) provides an overview of the extent of human activities affecting oceans and coasts and indicates that the main causes are brought about by:

- industrial and urban development in coastal areas
- discharge of waste waters
- disposal of dredged material, sewage sludges and other waste directly into the sea and into the marine and atmospheric environment
- disposal of litter, mainly plastics
- manipulation of hydrological cycles
- poor land-use practices
- transport of hazardous substance
- exploitation of non-living marine resources
- exploitation of living marine resources
- extreme events (accidents)

8. The changes brought about by these activities can be summarized as follows:

- changes in the chemical composition of the marine environment
- accelerated changes in sea-level
- changes in physical characteristics such as temperature, wave and current patterns
- altered rainfall and weather patterns
- changes in exposure to ultra-violet radiation
- species introductions or invasions
- chemical and biological contamination of marine organisms
- decline in populations
- disruptions in life-cycles

9. These effects contribute to changes in the health of organisms, populations, species composition of communities, ecosystems, and landscapes, which in turn can alter or destroy the marine

habitats upon which a large portion of the population of many developing countries depend for a source of protein, for coastal protection, building materials, nutrient trapping and other environmental services.

10. These concerns are still valid today and are reflected in the draft "Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities" which formed the basis for negotiations in Washington DC (November 1995) involving 109 countries.

Challenges in Sustainable Management of Ocean and Coastal Resources

11. Management problems concerning coastal and marine resources can be divided into three general groupings. One group is problems which are generated within marine and coastal areas as a consequence of direct human impacts. Another is those which originate from outside a specific coastal or marine area but which have consequences or impacts on the processes and systems found within it. The management regimes required to address these problems differ considerably. A third group of problems relate to the capacity of a country or society to implement sound management practices.

12. Direct Impacts include:

- - resource depletion; and
- - environmental degradation and loss.

These lead to:

- - competition for space - both land and water; and
- - conflicts and interference between alternate uses.

13. Examples of externally generated problems which have downstream effects on coastal and marine resources include:

- - changes in freshwater and sediment influxes to near-shore waters;
- - changes in nutrient budgets in coastal and ocean ecosystems; and
- - inputs of pollutants via the atmosphere, rivers or run-off from land.

14. The magnitude and scale of these two types of problems differ. Some problems like pollution of the atmosphere leading to climatic changes are truly global in scale, while others such as pollution resulting from actions within a single watershed may be regional or only local. Approaches to managing problems must therefore address these various scales.

15. Management problems in different countries stem from:

- - overpopulation;
- - inappropriate socio-economic planning and market failures;
- - a lack of environmental information or models of coastal marine processes;
- - a lack of indigenous expertise in coastal zone management;
- - shortages of resources, including finance and manpower;

- - a lack of appropriate, environmentally sound technology;
- - a lack of public awareness concerning coastal zone problems; and
- - Inappropriate institutional arrangements or allocation of responsibilities which in turn inhibit cross-sectoral approaches to problem solving.

16. The major problem facing most marine resource managers is how to provide an approach or framework that compensates for these various problems while taking into account the complexities of the marine and coastal environments and the human pressures on their resources.

17. Figure 1 presents a synopsis of the principal issues of environmental and management concern for 18 marine regions. A five point scoring system was employed which was applied on the basis of regional reviews of marine resource management problems prepared by the United Nations Group of Experts of the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution (GESAMP) and other sources. On the basis of the criteria selected, **adoption of integrated coastal resource management approaches** was seen as the most urgent universal issue in terms of mechanisms to address present problems, followed by **increased education and awareness at all management levels** about the nature of marine resources and their management.

18. Research on the causes and sources of marine environmental problems did not rank high because it was concluded that the main marine environmental problems needed to be addressed by management have been identified in most cases. By contrast it was concluded that what managers need is more practically oriented research activities that will help in the sustainable-development decision-making processes. Examples include studies on (i) quantifying the nutrient trapping capability of coastal wetlands, (ii) the dependence of artisanal fisheries on seagrasses and mangroves in given locations, (iii) the relationship between area of protected coral reef and fisheries production, etc.

19. These observations are in keeping with the high priority given in the UNCED Agenda 21 to "integrated management and sustainable development of coastal and marine areas, including the Exclusive Economic Zones" and within that context the importance given to human resource development and capacity building. They are also in keeping with the Washington Programme of Action (see paragraph x) which specifies the need for more integrated management of land-based activities that affect the marine environment.

2. Marine and Coastal Resources: Institutions

20. As pointed out above, recognition of the problems of the marine environment are not new and many governments, international institutions and NGOs have been concerned with trying to ameliorate them. A complete review of these activities would be too lengthy, but in order to create a context for later recommendations it is worth noting some highlights. Details of institutions relevant to the recommendations are in Annex x.

National Institutions

21. To analyze the efforts and achievements of national level marine resources management programmes in any meaningful way is problematic, in particular for those employing a holistic approach. A number of inventories of integrated coastal zone management projects have been or are being prepared (FAO, USAID, WWF, UNU, IUCN, others). While it is obvious that there are several hundred, if not more, country-based projects or activities that are concerned with resource management. The complexity and the variety of approaches being used makes it difficult to determine how many of them are really based on holistic approaches.

22. It is less problematic to examine national level programmes on coastal zone management. Such programmes have been initiated in about 30 developing countries including those initiated through the GEF pilot phase. It can be concluded that while there is a vast number of activities from which to gain insights on some aspects of marine and coastal management, close examination of the approaches indicates that very few have "fully integrated schemes that result in sustainable utilization", as noted above (see paragraph 34).

International Institutions

23. At the international level, institutions with significant marine and coastal related programmes are the UN/DOALOS, UNEP, UNDP, FAO, IOC/UNESCO, WHO, WMO, IMO, UNIDO, and IAEA. The UN Administrative Committee on Coordination, in which these agencies participate, provides one of the mechanisms for promoting harmonization amongst the various programmes of these bodies. Most of these agencies have activities to develop management guidelines, promote monitoring and research, exchange information, provide training, etc. These agencies are presently preparing a review of the implementation of the "oceans" chapter of Agenda 21. The draft section concerning integrated coastal area management is present in Annex x.

Global Instruments and Conventions

24. Several global and regional conventions provide the forum and mechanism for managing coastal and marine resources. The most significant are the UNCLOS, the thirteen regional seas conventions and actions plans (such as the Nairobi Convention, the Baltic Convention, the Lima Convention, the Barcelona Convention, etc) and their related protocols on land-based pollution, pollution emergencies, and on protected areas and species.

25. There are several other conventions with components that concern marine and coastal issues. Examples are the conventions on Climate Change, Conservation of Biodiversity, and the Ramsar Convention. Other instruments include the Washington Programme of Action (see paragraph 10) and the recent agreements on "straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks".

26. There are more than 100 other legal instruments and agreements at the regional and global level concerned with the management and exploitation of marine and coastal resources. The relevance of these will vary in accordance with the context of specific marine and coastal management initiatives or problems.

Non Governmental Organizations

27. Globally there are large numbers of national and local NGOs that deal with cross-sectoral marine and coastal management issues. Most of these are based in highly developed, industrialized countries. The developing country NGOs dealing with marine issues tend to be community-based, and generally are not concerned with integrated resource management.

28. For the most part, the NGOs that are concerned with cross-sectoral coastal and marine management in developing countries are the larger, global or regional NGOs. Some examples are the World Wide Fund for Nature, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Conservation International, Friends of the Earth, and Greenpeace. A regional example is the European Union for Coastal Conservation. Annex x describes some of these.

3. Marine and Coastal Resources Management: a UNDP Role

29. In the past, with respect to marine resource issues, UNDP has primarily provided operational and financial assistance to international research and country development programmes and the international agencies assisting in the implementation of those programmes. Examples are organization of three major donors meetings for fisheries activities, support to the World Maritime University, support to the International Centre for Living Aquatic Resources Management, the Study of International Fisheries Research, several fisheries surveys conducted using the research vessel Fridtjof Nansen, development of frameworks and national pilot projects on integrated coastal fisheries management, support to the TRAIN-SEA-COAST network and specific marine resource oriented issues in number of countries.

30. The geopolitical situation and as a consequence the patterns for financial assistance to developing countries and countries-in-transition have changed in the last 5 years. The paradigm of sustainable human development has superseded the economic development paradigm of the past half-century. In 1992 the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development helped refocus these relationships and endorsed a new global agenda for achieving sustainable human development. As a consequence the role of UNDP is moving toward a stronger focus on implementing the sustainable human development framework outlined in the UNCED Agenda 21. The new UNDP mandate is to play a more pro-active role in strategic planning for sustainable development and coordinating a broader range of interventions on cross-sectoral issues by the UN system.

31. Related to this development UNDP has become a partner with UNEP and the World Bank in managing the Global Environment Facility. Beginning prior to the UNCED, and subsequently, the GEF has emerged as the major global source of funds for environmental activities concerning international waters, biodiversity conservation and climate issues. There are now about 150 projects that have been funded through the Facility of which about 25 are concerned with ocean and coastal resource management issues. Of these, UNDP is responsible for 18 which have a combined budget of over US\$ 70 million. There are presently at least 40-50 similar marine and coastal projects being proposed. UNDP can expect to become responsible for a number of these. Thus UNDP has an expanding, on-the-ground portfolio of activities which puts it in a position to play an important role in helping governments, collaborating agencies, donors and NGOs to formulate and implement activities that promote sustainable human development through wise use of marine and coastal resources.

32. When the GEF Pilot Phase was initiated, there was no overall strategy for developing projects that

would focus on coastal area resource management. Thus many of the projects have been developed in a largely *ad hoc* way. This was noted in the independent evaluation of the pilot phase of the GEF which was carried out during 1993 -1994. One outcome of the independent evaluation has been to revise the analytical framework for the International Waters component of the GEF so as to bring it more in line with needs for integrated approaches to management of large-scale marine and freshwater systems as an underpinning for achieving sustainable human development.

33. Notwithstanding the lack of a programme framework for developing projects related to marine resources management, a review of the UNDP project portfolio indicates that most have two common aims. One is to employ more holistic approaches to coastal and marine resource management. The other is to ensure that the "end of project situation" includes *cadres* of trained individuals and institutions that can undertake these integrated approaches. This is a fortunate development since it reflects priority actions already widely recognized and embodied within Agenda 21.

34. However there is an important difficulty to bear in mind. In a review of experiences with integrated coastal management projects prepared for FAO in 1992 one of the main findings was that, "The integrated planning and management of human activities in coastal areas is widely recognised as a desirable and appropriate development goal in both developed and developing nations. However, there are few examples of fully integrated schemes that result in the sustainable utilization of renewable coastal resources." Therefore the challenge will be to achieve the "end of project" situation just described without the benefit of a legacy of successful integrated coastal area management programmes from which to draw experience.

35. What role should UNDP play?

36. First of all, UNDP is recognized by other international agencies, the donor community, developing countries and countries in transition as having a central coordinating role within the framework of international development assistance. One of the most important factors contributing to this recognition is its network of 135 UNDP field offices with already established linkages at the national development planning level. UNDP is a key player in the UN-ACC Subcommittee on Oceans and Coastal Areas and has strong linkages with most bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors.

37. Secondly, within the system of international bodies UNDP is one of the few that deals with "cross-cutting issues" whereas most of the others are sectorally oriented (eg. WHO, health; WMO, climate; IMO, maritime transport; FAO, fisheries; IAEA, marine pollution; etc. A notable exception is UNEP). As such, UNDP already has established linkages with all the sectors concerned with marine and coastal resources, both through cooperation with other international agencies, and more significantly at the country level.

38. Third, Agenda 21 called for countries to develop national plans for sustainable development. Many countries have responded and are in the process of preparing national plans. Agenda 21 also calls for "national mechanisms and international cooperation for capacity building in developing countries". UNDP has launched an interagency effort "Capacity 21" which is aimed at helping countries develop these plans. These initiatives provide an opportunity to include marine and coastal development issues in national development plans and in capacity building.

39. Fourth, the availability of funds through UNDP to support global research activities, training and capacity building through supporting the programmes of the sectoral UN agencies and for direct assistance to countries has been greatly reduced in recent years. Related to this constraint is the fact that UNDP is decentralized and will continue to have a limited headquarters technical capacity to formulate and

implement activities. At the same time country driven programmes and activities contributing to national sustainable human development programmes are receiving increased support through bilateral donors and the GEF. This means that UNDP should target its technical assistance to those areas that will achieve the greatest cost-benefit ratio in terms of promoting wise use of marine resources, and at activities aimed at ensuring that its portfolio of field projects contribute to this end.

40. Finally, UNDP's mission is to achieve sustainable human development through the elimination of poverty, generation of jobs, the promotion of gender equity, and maintenance of the environment. As a consequence of their importance and high level of use, then, one of the challenges for UNDP is to ensure that its mission and objectives are accomplished and met within the coastal and marine areas within which 60% of the world's population resides and from which many communities not only derive food, but also which could provide the basis on which to improve their livelihood.

41. To achieve these aims within the constraints just mentioned it is recommended that **UNDP should promote the use of integrated coastal and marine resource management** within the context of national sustainable human development programmes mainly through:

- training and capacity building,
- utilizing its portfolio of projects as a basis for demonstration, and
- targeted research.

In addition, these activities should be augmented by establishing a system within UNDP for exchanging information and experiences between field activities.

42. UNDP has recently been restructured to better service such an effort by providing policy, planning and operational support to countries through its network field offices. Increased coordination and collaboration at the headquarters level between the various policy organs, the GEF Coordinating Unit and the UNDP network of field offices concerning marine and coastal resource issues would enhance this process.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Introduction

43. On the basis of the analyses and conclusions provided in sections 1-3 a programme of action is suggested to be pursued by UNDP. The four main elements are:

- - Training and Capacity Building in Integrated Coastal Area Management
- - Research aimed at management level decision-making
- - Demonstration Projects
- - Supporting Measures.

44. The "training and capacity building" component should aim to accomplish two things. First, it should address the training needs of individuals that have responsibility for integrated management of coastal and ocean resources at the national and regional level. Second, it should provide UNDP field officers, and regional and global coordinators with the background

information and tools needed to promote incorporation of marine and coastal resource training and capacity building into sustainable development activities. These two initiatives should be augmented by establishing a system for exchanging information and experiences between field activities.

Training and Capacity Building in Integrated Coastal Area Management

45. Examples of training and capacity building requirements of the UNDP GEF portfolio of marine and coastal projects include:

- - education and in-service training and awareness concerning biodiversity-including marine and coastal biodiversity: East African Biodiversity project
- - training officials in pollution assessment and environmental management: Gulf of Guinea LME project
- - training officials and NGOs in conservation and management of marine biodiversity: South Pacific Biodiversity project
- - upgrading of technical skills, especially in monitoring and legal regimes: East Asian Seas Marine Pollution project
- - training in integrated marine resource management: Black Sea project
- - training in coastal zone planning techniques: Belize Coastal Zone Management project
- - training and public awareness in biodiversity conservation and coastal zone management: project on Biodiversity and Coastal Zone Management in the Dominican Republic
- - training and development of course materials for a wide-variety of ocean policy and management issues: Regional Oceans Training Centres project

46. In paragraph 32 it was pointed out that in the absence of a programmatic approach for marine resource related projects during the pilot phase of the GEF, most projects were formulated and developed in an *ad hoc* way. Notwithstanding this situation it is fortunate that many of them share the common aim to build-up the human resources and institutions that can implement integrated approaches to marine and coastal resources management. The coherence of the present portfolio of UNDP projects has mainly been a function of the awareness of coastal zone management needs, skills and background of projects' developers.

47. By contrast it is unfortunate that while many of the projects face similar sustainable resource management issues, and therefore have similar needs for training and capacity building, the project teams are each developing training materials and conducting training and capacity building exercises only within the contexts of their own projects. There is no overall plan or approach being used. This means that there is duplication of effort and expenditure, but

more important it means that little advantage is being taken of transferring experiences from one project to another. Therefore, the result is highly dependent on the individual knowledge, skills and approaches of each Chief Technical Advisor.

48. At least two initiatives could be undertaken to address this situation.

49. First, a more systematized approach could be taken at the project formulation stage to ensure that marine and coastal resource management training and capacity building exercises are included, that they conform to national sustainable human development requirements, and that they take account of on-going activities. Eventual formulation by UNDP of guidelines on sustainable human development could help ensure the content of field projects would be less dependent on the vicissitudes of individual project development teams.

50. Second, at the Headquarters level an effort should be made to train project teams and supply them with training and capacity building materials, and to foster the exchange of such material as well as experience between projects. This could be augmented by identifying a network of institutions and individuals that can regularly assist UNDP headquarters and field staff in training and capacity building.

Programme Area 1. Establishing a Training and Capacity Building Programme

51. The first step in developing and establishing a training and capacity building programme is to define the target groups and their needs. The target groups should be individuals and institutions responsible for the marine and coastal resources components of national development plans and field activities. These target groups should not only include national counterparts but also in-house UNDP staff who need information and tools to assist them in formulating and managing coastal and marine resource management activities.

52. With respect to the needs of UNDP in-house, it is worth bearing in mind that UNDP country offices and regional coordinators are expected to work with governments in formulating sustainable human development programmes and the projects that contribute to these programmes. The context here is training and capacity building in holistic approaches to marine and coastal resource management which should contribute to ensuring that sustainable human development is achieved.

53. In many cases, the scales of management required to sustainably manage marine and coastal resources transcends national boundaries. This applies in the ongoing projects for the Black Sea, Gulf of Guinea, East Asia, Pacific, and others. These projects which have a regional character cannot succeed if they are approached only within the context of a series of national programmes. In order for them to succeed it is important to ensure that those responsible within UNDP have themselves gained an appreciation of the approaches needed to optimize human development including the necessity to manage marine and coastal resources at regional scales. This applies to future projects as well.

54. Therefore the specific needs within UNDP for increased understanding of the complexities of managing marine resources should be examined and the findings integrated into an overall UNDP capacity building package. Amongst the tools that might be identified and promoted are policy and decision makers seminars that focus on these issues.

55. During 1994 UNDP and the UN Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea collaborated in convening a workshop which developed an Action Plan for Human Resources Development and Capacity Building for the Planning and Management of Coastal and Marine Areas for the period through 1997 (see annex x for extracts). The workshop identified various target groups (policy-makers, planners; managers; users and operators), the possible foci (sectoral, cross-sectoral) and management levels (regional, national, local) and on this basis formulated an extensive list of training and capacity building alternatives that could be pursued.

56. UNDP has also collaborated with UNDOALOS in the development of the TRAIN-SEA-COAST programme within the context of the UNDP/IOI Regional Training Centres Project. The primary basis for development of the training packages in these activities is a study of the needs of the target audiences.

57. The approaches used in the two exercises to identify target groups and their needs could be applied in the context of UNDP portfolio of field projects, as well as in-house.

Action 1.1 Determine the Requirements for Training and Capacity Building

58. Drawing from the experience and results of the TRAIN-SEA-COAST and the Regional Training Centres project, a study should be conducted of the training and capacity building needs for sectoral and cross-sectoral management of ocean and coastal areas specific to UNDP's ongoing and planned activities. Primary emphasis should be on the site specific, day to day management requirements within the context of the UNDP portfolio of projects. Recommendations for top-down, generic activities should be avoided. A second emphasis should be on the information and tools needed by UNDP headquarters and project based staff.

Lead: STAPSD. Potential Collaborators: other BPPS divisions; GEF Unit; Regional Coordinators; UNDOALOS; World Bank/Environment; UNEP; WHO; IOC; FAO; IMO; IAEA; EU/STD; Regional Banks; GEF Project Officers; TRAIN-SEA-COAST Centres

Budget: 4-6 m/m; travel; consultative meetings (2, one in-house, one elsewhere)

Expected Outputs:

(i) Identification of training and capacity building exercises and tools needed in on-going and planned marine and coastal field projects.

(ii) Identification of tools and capacity building activities that can assist UNDP in-house (including in field offices). This could include materials and plans for in-house seminars, preparation of Programme Advisory Notes, and perhaps provisions for participation in special training courses by in-house staff and project personnel.

Action 1.2 Synthesize, Formulate and Adopt a Training and Capacity Building Programme

59. On the basis of the needs analyses a draft programme should be formulated or adopted and promulgated within UNDP and where appropriate amongst its collaborators and partners. The programme

should include the possibility of drawing on training and capacity building programmes developed for ongoing field projects (eg Black Sea, East Asia, Support to Regional Training Centres) or other existing training exercises. The programme would include provision for extra project budgets and in-kind collaboration.

Lead: STAPSD. Potential collaborators: as in Activity 1.1

Budget: 2 m/m; preparation, publication and dissemination costs for the programme; in-house and external consultations

Expected outputs:

- (i) Tools and guidance for including training and capacity building components into marine and coastal resource management projects and activities.
- (ii) An agreed training and capacity building programme on cross-sectoral, integrated coastal and ocean resource management.

Action 1.3 Implement the Training and Capacity Building Programme

60. Within the agreed programme it would be expected that a number of training and capacity building courses would be held (3-4 per year) within the context of UNDP field projects in which UNDP Headquarters involvement would be significant.

61. In addition a series of regional seminars involving UNDP Country Offices is foreseen for the purpose of exposing UNDP staff to problems and opportunities concerning cross-sectoral management of coastal and ocean resources (2-3 per year). Significant inputs from UNDP projects on coastal zone management would be encouraged and sought. Particularly important are inputs from the Black Sea, Gulf of Guinea, East Asia, Pacific, and the Red Sea projects.

Lead: STAPSD. with assistance of UNDOALOS, World Bank/Environment and other partners.

Budget: 6-10 m/m per year; travel, involvement of project personnel and counterparts

Expected outputs:

- (i) Approximately 150 persons per year concerned with coastal and marine resource management would receive in-depth exposure to site-specific problems of integrated coastal zone management being addressed, through UNDP projects and other activities.
- (ii) Upgrading the capacity of UNDP in-house staff to deal with integrated coastal area management concepts and approaches.

Action 1.4 Establish a UNDP Training and Capacity Building Network

62. One of the major impediments to providing training and capacity building in the field of integrated marine and coastal area resource management is the lack of manpower and institutions

able to pass on knowledge and provide advice. At the same time, the demand for these skills is rapidly increasing as more countries adopt policies to manage their marine and coastal resources using more holistic, integrated approaches. In addition the number of marine resources projects being formulated and funded through development assistance and the GEF is also rapidly increasing. The demand for these specialised skills already exceeds the supply. In the case of the UNDP portfolio of field activities the challenge is already there to find the expertise and experience needed for training and capacity building and to ensure that it is available when needed.

63. At the same time there are a number of individuals and institutions already associated with UNDP's field activities and the number is increasing. Once they have become involved in one field activity they can provide the added value of this experience if they then assist in another activity. The developing country experience available through these individuals and institutions is particularly valuable because of their appreciation and perspectives about the constraints faced by most developing countries. Likewise a critical mass of project personnel is now being established including CTAs who are part of the limited but skilled pool of experts sought after. Both the project personnel and their national counterparts represent a potential source of continuing advice and manpower for the whole network of UNDP's field activities, if there were a system in place for exploiting this expertise outside of the projects with which they are associated.

64. In order to promote this possibility UNDP Headquarters would collaborate with project personnel and selected institutions to identify and make information readily available on individuals and institutions that have experiences and skills in integrated coastal and marine resource management. The main focus would be to develop profiles on individuals, including in-house and project personnel, and institutions that should be included in the training and capacity building network and agree on a systemic approach to updating this information and disseminating it. UNDP experience with Training and Cooperation amongst Developing Countries (TCDC) could contribute to this exercise.

Lead: UNDP/STAPSD, UNDP Regional Coordinators, GEF/STAP, UNEP, the World Bank and the network of CTAs of ongoing GEF funded coastal area management projects, with inputs from other sources.

Budget: 1 m/m; consultative meeting

Expected outputs: readily available information on a network of individuals and institutions that could be called upon to contribute to training and capacity building in the field of integrated marine and coastal resource management.

Research

65. Very significant amounts of funding have been directed to research on environmental management issues during the last 30 years. Some of the areas receiving the most support have been on the development of Geographical Information Systems (GIS), satellite based environmental monitoring, physical and biological oceanography, fisheries surveys, etc. While

these endeavors are contributing greatly to an overall understanding of global and regional environmental problems much of the information can only be interpreted at large time and spatial scales. Very few of the results of these exercises is of practical value to the typical manager in the developing country situation or one who is responsible at the local level. Most such research programmes do not even have the aim of providing data in a way that it can be utilized in management decisions.

66. A review of the marine and coastal projects in the UNDP portfolio, which are all developing-country based indicates that much more practical types of information are needed to be addressed. Examples are as follows.

(i) In prawn mariculture, information is needed to design environmentally sustainable prawn farms. Typical information requirements:

-- the amount of area of mangrove area needed to be able to assimilate the effluents from the prawn farm without causing degradation; or

-- the amount of area of mangrove required to provide sufficient habitat for the harvest of wild populations of fish and prawns.

(ii) For coral reefs information is needed to guide the fisheries in coral areas in order to prevent the destruction of the corals. Typical information requirements:

-- the relationship between undisturbed coral reef areas and fish production; or

-- relative value between using coral reef areas for fisheries or for tourism, or for a mixture of each.

(iii) For wetlands information is needed on nutrient trapping in different types of wetlands. For example:

-- what quantity of nutrients and sediments can a wetland assimilate before it is degraded and its biodiversity is threatened?

(iv) For seagrasses and mangroves information is needed about their value as nurseries for fish and shellfish caught elsewhere. Typical information is needed:

-- about the extent to which artisanal fisheries depend on seagrasses and mangroves as nursery areas in a given coastal zone; or

-- the feasibility of restoring mangroves and seagrasses by replanting.

67. Several of the projects in the UNDP portfolio include research on such topics, or could provide the basis for such a possibility. The Black Sea project is already doing research on the economic valuation of wetlands for assimilating waste; the East Asia project is concerned with research on mariculture; the Belize project is concerned with the relationship between tourism pressure on reefs and artisanal fisheries; the Gulf of Guinea project is a potential test case for the Large Marine Ecosystem management concept. There are others.

68. The way the projects have been developed and are presently being managed and implemented

indicates that the results of research activities are not intended to be disseminated beyond the scope of the individual projects and those involved in their implementation. At the same time much of the research information generated, and the approaches to obtaining it would be highly valuable to marine and coastal managers in many developing countries and would provide excellent background material for training and capacity building. In fact there is a critical demand for the type of studies referred to above as very few have been undertaken, and where they have, the results are not widely disseminated.

69. Whenever there is a possibility to address any of these types of priority research issues they should be part of UNDP's portfolio of projects. When projects are prepared research and data-gathering components should form an integral part of the projects. Through its global mandate, UNDP should also try to influence that projects carried out elsewhere in the UN-family address relevant research issues as a part of each project. A point of departure would be through UNDP's influence on projects being developed through the GEF. Provision should be made within projects to ensure that research results can be made available widely and in a form that can be used in training and capacity building. Every effort should be made to encourage project developers to make such a provision.

70. Other agencies have also recognized the need to address some of these issues. An initiative which is highly relevant is the Swedish research initiative MISTRA which is aimed at supporting research targeting sustainable environmental management. Also Swedish SIDA is about to launch a long-term research program on the same topic and some preliminary discussions have been held within IOC in this regard. IDRC is supporting a number of programmes aimed at socio-economic research relevant to coastal zone management approaches in South East Asia and the IGBP-LOICZ project has developed a research framework for research on marine and coastal resource economics on the basis of which it is developing a number of project proposals, some for GEF funding. UNDP should seek contact with these agencies in order to establish collaboration. One way of becoming more efficient could be to organize a planning workshop together with these organizations to more systematically formulate a set of research issues of direct relevance to sustainable coastal management.

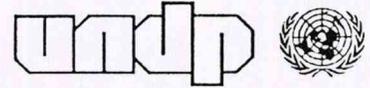
Programme Area 2. Research

Action 2.1 Establish research needs and opportunities

71. On the basis of existing and planned projects within UNDP, and those of partners (World Bank, UNEP, and other international organizations), donor agencies (SIDA, CIDA, NORAD, etc) a planning workshop should be convened. The workshop should be designed to formulate a programme of targeted research which has relevance to the sustainable management of coastal areas, in particular issues related to resource economy, socio-economy and ecology. It would involve typical stakeholders and experts drawn from the portfolio of existing GEF funded coastal area management projects as well as other ongoing coastal management projects. Other participants could also be selected. The purpose of the workshop would be to formulate and agree upon a list of priority research activities that would respond to the most urgent needs. A further purpose would be to make recommendations on a systemic approach and identify the means for disseminating the results of the priority research activities

Lead: UNDP in close collaboration with Swedish development initiatives (through MISTRA and SIDA), IOC, LOICZ, UNEP, ICLARM, others.

Budget: 100k US\$ for the initial meeting plus funds for biennial meetings to review and revise the



Interoffice Memorandum

To: All participants at the 8
February Meeting; and
to all listed below

Date: 9 February 1996

From: Philip S. Reynolds
Senior Programme Officer
STAPSD

Extension: 5866

Subject:

File: Ocean Strategy

... Attached is my brief note on very constructive meeting of 8
February. Any comments would be welcome.

cc: (plus meeting documentation, items b & c)

T. Rothermel, STAPSD
R. Asenjo, GEF
E. Fuentes, GEF
J. Hough, RBA
H. Paparoni, RBLAC
N. Remple, RBLAC
D. Elder
T. Howard

programme.

Expected outputs: Identified priority research activities.

Activity 2.2 Disseminate research results

72. As a follow up to the recommendations of the workshop, the approach and means to disseminate the results of priority research activities will have been decided. It is anticipated this would be mainly through editing, publication and wide circulation of research reports, preparation and dissemination of case-studies, preparation of results in the form of training and capacity building materials, workshops on the various topics, and others.

Lead: as in activity 2.1 above.

Budget: Publication costs

Expected outputs: Reports, case studies, workshops, training and capacity building materials

Demonstration Projects

73. One of the most important approaches to training and capacity building in coastal and marine resource management issues is to provide exposure to solving real problems. However as pointed out elsewhere, there are very few examples of successful programmes in this area. At the same time, there are many good examples of more narrowly focussed activities that would contribute to overall integrated approaches; and there are projects underway which will eventually bring about the establishment of integrated marine and coastal area management programmes.

74. For example, the Black Sea Project funded through the GEF has a number of small scale activities that are introducing concepts of integrated approaches to managing marine resources at some sites. The regional institutional arrangements that are being established could serve as an example that could be applied elsewhere. There are some components within the project on Support to Regional Marine Training Centres (particularly on distance learning) that could have wide application elsewhere. The project in Yemen should provide an example of how to go about marine resource surveys. The Belize project could provide examples of how to do coastal zone resource planning.

75. Given the urgent need for coastal and marine resource managers in developing countries to be able to refer to the insights and approaches being used elsewhere, UNDP should identify, support and promote the utilization of a number of demonstration projects. In the first instance these could be limited to those activities for which UNDP already has responsibility or is developing. UNDP should then expand this effort in collaboration with its partners in the GEF, with the development aid agencies, other partners in the UN system and NGOs to a larger portfolio of demonstration projects that could be used in training and capacity building.

Programme Area 3. Demonstration Projects

Action 3.1 Identify demonstration projects and their possible utilization

76. As a first step UNDP/STPSD should take the lead in holding and in-house consultation for the purpose of identifying a portfolio of marine and coastal demonstration projects from amongst those activities for which UNDP is, or anticipates it will be responsible. Emphasis should be given to identifying those projects which can demonstrate how holistic and cross-sectoral planning and management can be achieved. Secondary emphasis should be given to projects and activities that can demonstrate successful approaches to specialized components of holistic management approaches, eg , assessment, policy setting, economic valuation, field surveys, monitoring, etc. The exercise should not be limited to the present and planned UNDP GEF portfolio although these should serve as the obvious starting point.

77. As a second step, the exercise should be expanded to a wider range of projects and activities through collaboration with UNDP's partners in the donor community, the international system and with NGOs.

78. In all cases, the field staff directly responsible for the projects would be involved in consultations.

79. During the consultations a plan would be developed for utilizing the identified projects as a basis for demonstrating approaches to solving integrated coastal area management issues. This could include development and dissemination of case studies, a programme of site specific project visits, workshops based on the how the projects were formulated and are being implemented, on-the-job training, internships based on the projects and others.

Lead: UNDP/STPSD in collaboration with regional coordinators; eventually with the donor community (especially SIDA, NORAD), GEF partners, UNEP, IOC, FAO, WMO, IMO, others as appropriate.

Budget: 2m/m; consultations with partners (travel)

Expected outputs: portfolio of agreed demonstration projects and a work programme.

Headquarters Based Supporting Measures

80. In the past, UNDP was providing significant amounts of assistance to training and capacity building, and research exercises in sectoral areas concerning the marine and coastal environment. Some examples are the joint programmes with IMO (World Maritime University), FAO (fisheries activities both global and regional), WMO (national climate programmes), WHO (coastal water quality) and others too numerous to mention here. For the most part the cooperating agencies took the major responsibility for the development and implementation of these activities and they developed their in-house infrastructure and staff to meet the resultant demands. Generally, UNDP provided oversight and a facilitating role, in

particular through its operational network of field offices and by financing global and regional initiatives. Consequently it did not have to build up extensive in-house technical expertise.

81. The situation has now changed. The amount of funds UNDP has available to finance global and regional technical assistance activities has decreased considerably resulting in a significant reduction in the collaborative activities it can undertake in cooperation with other agencies. In parallel with this development, as a consequence of its responsibilities as a GEF sponsoring agency, UNDP at the Headquarters level has become increasingly responsible for the development and overseeing the implementation of field projects.

82. As noted elsewhere the marine and coastal project portfolio already has a combined budget of over US\$ 70 million. The projects presently being considered for future funding indicate that this figure can be expected to increase significantly. The result is that the technical oversight responsibilities that will be required will doubtless stretch the present in-house capacities. The suggestions made here about establishing a more systematic approach to training and capacity building in marine and coastal management will require increased coordination. At present there is only one person directly responsible on a part-time basis for the global UNDP programme in this area. The Regional Coordinators are fully occupied with the formulation and oversight of UNDP field projects, with a considerable component being the GEF portfolio.

83. The in-house training and capacity building suggested above will help staff in terms of providing tools (eg Programme Advisory Notes) and a better appreciation of conceptual approaches to integrated marine and coastal management approaches. Once it is identified, the expert network of existing CTAs and their national and regional counterpart networks could form the basis for increased technical capacity. At the same time the suggested activities will require increased technical inputs, coordination and oversight from in-house. The work to be accomplished cannot be carried out on a part-time basis. Therefore it is strongly recommended the UNDP management take steps to provide for more staff time to be allotted to initiate, facilitate and coordinate the activities outlined above.

Programme Area 4. supporting measures

Action 4.1 Increase staff-time allocation for initiating training and capacity building

84. A study should be undertaken by UNDP Management in consultation with the appropriate inputs from the STPSD, GEF Coordination Unit, and others to determine the components of the above recommendations should be followed up. On the basis of the consultations a decision should be made about the best approach to allocate the necessary staff-time to those activities, as well as a procedure for coordinating their initiation and implementation.

Lead: BPPS and its Divisions, with inputs from consultations with all concerned staff.

Budget: coordination meetings to define content and approach; then to be decided on the basis of decisions.

Expected outputs: better and more systematic implementation of the training and capacity building in UNDP field activities related to integrated marine and coastal area management.

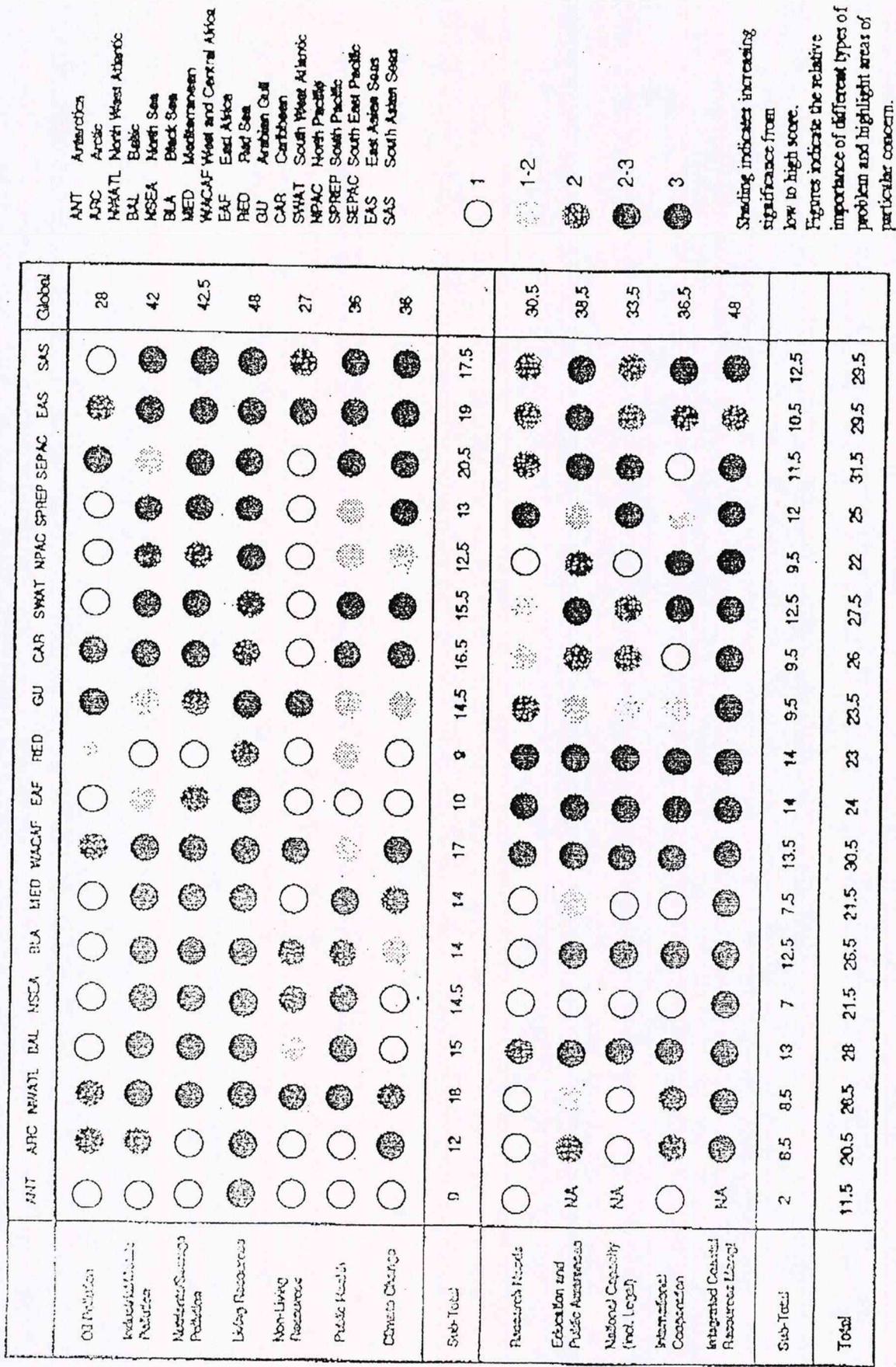


Figure 1. Matrix showing principle issues of management concern for 18 marine regions. This figure is based on unpublished figure produced for an Internap IUCN/WWF document by Elder, Kockos, MacIntyre & Parnatta 1992

ANNEX *referred to in* PA 55 11



United Nations



United Nations Development Programme
Division for Global
and Interregional Programmes
(DGIP)



Division for Ocean Affairs
and the Law of the Sea
(DOALOS)
Office of Legal Affairs

**ACTION PLAN FOR HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT
AND CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT
OF COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS
1993-1997**

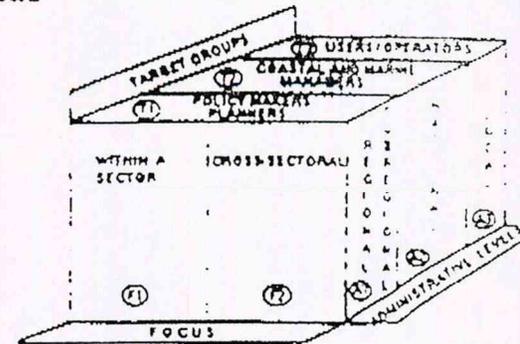
First Edition
March 1994

This document is circulated for the participants and will be issued
in the near future as a United Nations publication

62

- 24 -

ANNEX 2
LIST OF PROPOSED TRAINING COURSES
(By Target Groups)



TARGET GROUP: POLICY MAKERS/PLANNERS

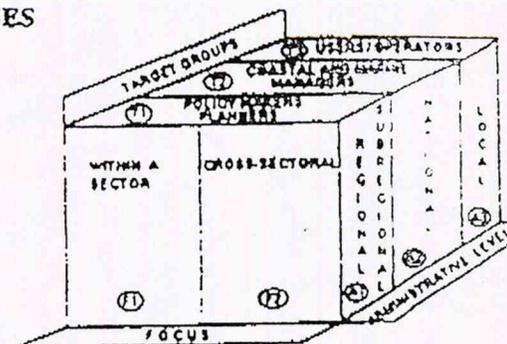
Index No.	Organization	Course Symbol	Title
1	URI/CRC	T1-F2-A1/A2	Coastal Management Policy: Principles and Practice
2	UWCC	T1-F3-A1	Policy Oriented Training
3	UWCC	T1-F2-A1/A2	Integrated Marine Resource Management
4	WMU	T1-F2-A1/A2	Marine Environmental Policy and Management
5	WMU	T1-F2-A2	Strategic Planning for Sustainable Development
6 ^{2/}	CZM Centre	T1-F2-A2/A3	Coastal Management Course with COSMO and CORONA
7 ^{2/}	HABITAT	T1-F1-A1/A2	Human Settlements Development and Integrated Coastal Zone Management
8	UN/DOALOS	T1-F2-A2	Integrating Coastal and Ocean Management: within National Development Planning
9 ^{2/}	UN/DOALOS	T1-F2-A2	Institution Building for Coastal and Ocean Management
10	MI	T1-F2-A2	Marine Policy Formation
11	MI	T1-F2-A2	Marine Public Policy Analysis
12	MI	T1-F1-A2	International Marine Transportation Regulatory Analysis
13 ^{2/}	MI	T1-T2/T3-F2 A1/A2/A3	Marine Disaster Management

^{2/} Training course proposed for more than one target group.

13

- 25 -

ANNEX 2
LIST OF PROPOSED TRAINING COURSES
(By Target Groups)



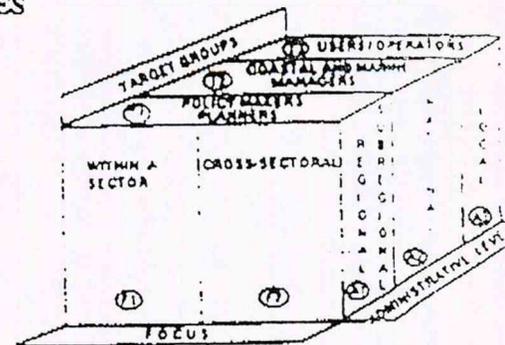
TARGET GROUP: COASTAL AND MARINE MANAGERS

Index No.	Organization	Course Symbol	Title
14	WMU	T2-F2-A2	Economic Perspectives of Marine Environmental Programmes
15	FAO	T2-F1-A1/A2	Training to Sensitize Sector Specialists in Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management
16	URI/CRC	T2-F2-A1/A2	Introduction to Integrated Coastal Management
17 *	UWCC	T2-F2-A2	Integrated Management Training
18	ISS	T2-F2-A1	Policy Seminar on Management of the EEZ for Development (ISS)
19 *	HABITAT	T2-F1-A2	Human Settlements Development and Integrated Coastal Zone Management
20 *	UNESCO/IOC	T2-F2-A1/A2	Scientific Basis for Coastal and Ocean Management
21 *	UN/DOALOS	T2-F2-A2/A3	Institution Building for Coastal and Ocean Management
22 *	MI	T2/T3-F1/F2-A1/A2/A3	Shipboard Waste Management
23 *	MI	T1/T2/T3-F2-A1/A2/A3	Marine Disaster Management
24 *	CZM Centre	T2-F2-A2/A3	Coastal Management Course with COSMO and CORONA

* Training course proposed for more than one target group.

- 26 -

ANNEX 2
 LIST OF PROPOSED TRAINING COURSES
 (By Target Groups)



TARGET GROUP: USERS/IMPLEMENTORS/OPERATORS

Index No.	Organization	Course Symbol	Title
25	UWCC	T3-F2-A2/A3	NEMO Nation Environment and Marine Operations
26	UWCC	T3-F2-A3	The Offshore Perspective
27 ^{2/}	UWCC	T3-F2-A2	Integrated Management Training
28	WMU	T3-F2-A2	Integrated Ocean-Use Policy and Management
29	URI/CRC	T3-F2-A2/A3	Special Area Management for Coastal Environments
30	URI/CRC	T3-F2-A2/A3	Training of Trainers
31 ^{2/}	UNESCO/IOC	T2-F2-A1/A2	Scientific Basis for Coastal and Ocean Management
32 ^{2/}	UN/DOALOS	T3-F2-A2/A3	Institution Building for Coastal and Ocean Management
33 ^{2/}	MI	T2/T3-F1/F2-A1/A2/A3	Shipboard Waste Management
34	MI	T1/T2/T3-F2-A1/A2/A3	Navegation in Ice
35 ^{2/}	MI	T1/T2/T3-F2-A1/A2/A3	Maritime Disaster Management

^{2/} Training course proposed for more than one target group.

Note to the File

Meeting of 8 February 1996: To discuss the Elder-Linden Report on a Possible UNDP Strategic Initiative on Ocean and Coastal Management

Documentation included:

- a) The Elder-Linden Report entitled, "Ocean and Coastal Resources Management for Sustainable Human Development;"
- b) Tables on the project base and on the resource exchange by region;
- c) Tables on resource exchange by topic (training, research, demonstration).

Participants were: R. Lenton, Director, SEED; F. Hartvelt, Deputy Director, STAPSD; N. Noble, GEF Regional Coordinator - RBAP; C. Cheung, International Water/Biodiversity Specialist - RBAS; S. Vallejo, UN/DOALOS; C. Dike, OPS; A. Roncerel, GEF Regional Coordinator - RBEC; and P. Reynolds, Senior Programme Officer - STAPSD.

After the introduction by Mr. Lenton and some background information by Mr. Reynolds, the meeting reviewed the general thrust of the Elder-Linden strategy and recommendations. The following points were made:

Nileema Noble

- a) Another role of UNDP is to broker between countries and stakeholders in regional coastal management and projects;
- b) There should be a greater link with the Sustainable Human Development Agenda including poverty elimination, sustainable livelihoods, and gender issues;
- c) An effort should be made to show how global and regional efforts actually meet the needs of countries;
- d) The paper should stress that the timing of the Elder-Linden Review is good since the UNDP Country Offices are now preparing country strategy papers for the Sixth Cycle (1997 - 1999) and might be in a position to incorporate some new ideas.

e) The statement, in paragraph 32, "That there was no strategy for the GEF pilot stage," should be softened somewhat, perhaps, to indicate that the strategy was in the process of development.

f) It should be made clear that UNDP's capacity building efforts will be move beyond projects to government staff, NGOs and partner organizations.

Catherine Cheung:

In order to achieve more balance, an effort should be made to play down the research element and/or to make demonstration projects more concrete.

Stella Vallejo:

It would be useful to emphasize the importance of institutional strengthening.

Roberto Lenton:

In order to assist in the integration of the Coast and Ocean Strategy with the Water Strategy, it would useful to adopt the same terminology for Capacity Building, i.e., capacity building has 3 elements:

- a) the creation of an enabling policy environment;
- b) the creation of an appropriate institutional framework;
- c) the development of required human resources.

Anniel Roncerel:

The introduction to the report should note that the UNDP Strategy has been developed with considerable inputs from other parties like partner agencies, and donors.

The meeting then went on to review the individual recommendations and programme of action, and the following points were noted:

Frank Hartvelt:

As the action programme develops , it will be necessary to indicate the target population and approximate number of participants for each training course.

Nileema Noble:

- a) the paper should highlight the fact that training courses can come from other agencies, as well as from UNDP sources;
- b) consideration should be given to adding information as an

additional action programme, or at least, to indicating how UNDP can help its projects access important information.

Roberto Lenton:

It should be understood that the areas of training, research and demonstration projects are not air-tight. For example, research also involves training and capacity building.

The meeting ended with the four follow-up decisions:

- 1) Messrs. Elder and Linden will be requested to prepare a final version of their paper incorporating the above comments;
- 2) Ted Howard, who is finalizing the water strategy, incorporating the coast and ocean elements, will receive a copy of this note with a request to work with Messrs. Lenton, Rothermel, Hartvelt and Reynolds to achieve the integration. He will also receive a copy of the final version of the Elder-Linden Report;
- 3) Within the next six months, UNDP will convene a meeting of representatives from key projects in the ocean and coastal field, in order to get their inputs for the action programme. Based on consultation with the GEF Regional Coordinators, the list of projects to be invited to send representatives might include: the Gulf of Guinea, Comoros, East Asian Seas, Yemen, Belize, Patagonia, Danube River, Black Sea, Train-Sea-Coast and the International Ocean Institute;
- 4) Prior to that meeting, the tables made available for the 8 February Meeting will be sent with an explanatory note to all active projects in this area for information and possible comments.



Philip S. Reynolds
Senior Programme Officer
Science, Technology and Private Sector Division
9 February 1996

UNDP Coastal and Ocean Action Plan

1. REGION: Africa

2. PROJECT BASE

2.1 Rivers

PDF A Niger

2.2 Lakes/Basins

PDF B Lake Chad

PDF A Okavango

PRIF Lake Victoria

Project: Lake Tanganyika (just starting)

2.3 Enclosed Seas

2.4 Large Marine Ecosystems

Project: Gulf of Guinea

2.5 Coastal and Marine Biodiversity

Project: Comoros

PRIF: Eritria

PDF A: West Indian Ocean Marine Biodiversity

AFRICA

3. Resource Exchange	Resources Available	Resources Sought
3.1 Training Materials	3 projects have developed or tested training courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gulf of Guinea course on pollution assessment and environmental management. - East African Biodiversity - awareness workshop on marine and coastal biodiversity
3.2 Research Results	Gulf of Guinea - Possible test case for Large Marine Ecosystem Management Concept	
3.3 Demonstration Projects (best practices)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Successful institutional framework for managing Rivers /Lakes/Basins & Large Marine Ecosystems

UNDP Coastal and Ocean Action Plan

1. REGION: Asia and the Pacific

2. PROJECT BASE

2.1 Rivers

PDF B : Tumen River
Proposal: Himalayan Rivers

2.2 Lakes/Basins

2.3 Enclosed Seas

PDF A : Caspian Sea

2.4 Large Marine Ecosystems

Project : East Asian Seas
Proposal : Yellow Sea
Proposal : South China Sea
Proposal : South Pacific

2.5 Coastal and Marine Biodiversity

PDF B : Andoma and Nicobar (Coral Reef)
Proposal : India
Project : South Pacific Marine Biodiversity

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

3. Resource Exchange	Resources Available	Resources Sought
3.1 Training Materials	E. Asian Seas has a good course on integrated coastal zone management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - East Asian Seas - course on technical skills for establishing and monitoring legal regimes. - South Pacific Biodiversity - Course on Conservation and Management of Marine Biodiversity
3.2 Research Results	- East Asia - research on marine culture	
3.3 Demonstration Projects (best practices)		

UNDP Coastal and Ocean Action Plan

1. REGION: Arab States

2. PROJECT BASE

2.1 Rivers

PDF B : Nile (in preparation)

2.2 Lakes/Basins

Project Proposal : Egypt - Lake Manzala

PDF B : Red Sea (Strategic Action Plan)

2.3 Enclosed Seas

2.4 Large Marine Ecosystems

Project : Yemen (regional component - Dr. Gladstone)

2.5 Coastal and Marine Biodiversity

: Egypt - Coastal Management

PDF B : Mediterranean Wetlands

Project : Red Sea (recently transferred to UNDP from the World Bank)

3. Resource Exchange	Resources Available	Resources Sought
3.1 Training Materials	Yemen project has course material on: EIA Marine Protected Area Management Marine Resource Management	Socio-economic aspects of management
3.2 Research Results		
3.3 Demonstration Projects (best practices)	- Yemen - how to do marine resource surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Successful institutional modalities for managing Rivers/Lakes /Basins and Large Marine Ecosystems. - How to get commitment from UNDP offices, Governments, stakeholders. - How to get popular participation (WRI)

UNDP Coastal and Ocean Action Plan

1. REGION: Latin America and the Caribbean

2. PROJECT BASE

2.1 Rivers

Proposal: Rio del Plata

2.2 Lakes/Basins

Proposal: Lake Titikaka

2.3 Enclosed Seas

2.4 Large Marine Ecosystems

2.5 Coastal and Marine Biodiversity

Project: Belize (David Fausten)

Project: Patagonia (Argentina)

Project: Dominican Republic

Project: Cuba

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

3. Resource Exchange	Resources Available	Resources Sought
3.1 Training Materials		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EIA course - Integrated Coastal - Zone Management Course - Sustainable Fishing Course - Belize - Coastal Zone Planning Techniques Course
3.2 Research Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Belize - coral reef -Patagonia - impact of commercial fishing on marine biodiversity -Patagonia - legal response to rationalize needs of fishing and biodiversity -Belize - legislative and financial review of how to make coastal management sustainable. (fiscal incentives) -Belize - relationship between tourism pressure and coral reefs and artisinal fisheries. 	Coral Reef
3. 3 Demonstration Projects (best practices)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Dominican Republic & Patagonia - How to get information from project to decision makers. -Dominican Republic - work on intellectual property rights. -Belize - coastal zone resource planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Response to oil spills. -Preservation of Marine Wildlife. -Dominican Republic Awareness on biodiversity conservation and ICZM.

UNDP Coastal and Ocean Action Plan

1. REGION: Europe and CIS

2. PROJECT BASE

2.1 Rivers

Project: Danube River

PDF B Dnieper River

2.2 Lakes/Basins

2.3 Enclosed Seas

Project: Black Sea

Project: Aral Sea
(IPF & Cap.21)

Proposal: Caspian Sea

2.4 Large Marine Ecosystems

2.5 Coastal and Marine Biodiversity

3. Resource Exchange	Resources Available	Resources Sought
3.1 Training Materials	- Black Sea - Training course for UNDP Sustainable Development Advisers	- Black Sea - course on integrated marine resource management
3.2 Research Results	- Black Sea - Economic evaluation of wetlands for assimilating wastes.	
3.3 Demonstration Projects (best practices)	- Black Sea - successful regional institutional arrangements.	- Organizational framework for integrating contributions of UNDP, WB, UNEP, and non-UN donors like the E.U.

UNDP Coastal and Ocean Action Plan

1. REGION: Global

2. PROJECT BASE

2.1 Rivers

2.2 Lakes/Basins

2.3 Enclosed Seas

2.4 Large Marine Ecosystems

2.5 Coastal and Marine Biodiversity

2.6 Global

- TRAIN-SEA-COAST (TSC) Project
- Regional Oceans Training Centres (International Ocean Institute using TSC Methodology)
- Integrated Coastal Fisheries Management (FAO)
- Fisheries (and Coastal Areas) Donor Consultation (April 1996, Paris)
- ACC Subcommittee on Oceans and Coastal Areas
- Follow-up to UN Conferences:
 - a) UN Convention on the Law of the Sea
 - b) UN Agreement on Straddling (Fish) Stocks
 - c) UN Global Programme of Action on Marine Pollution from Land Based Activities
 - d) FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

3. Resource Exchange	Resources Available	Resources Sought
<p>3.1 Training Materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train-Sea-Coast course development methodology and course sharing system - Train Sea Coast and International Ocean Institute Course - Packages - Data Base on Training Courses (UNU) 		Course Materials
3.2 Research Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data Base on Integrated Coastal Zone Management, National Programmes (University of Rhode Island) - Data base on Coastal Area Management Projects (FAO & UNDP) 	
3.3 Demonstration Projects (best practices)		

UNDP COASTAL AND OCEAN ACTION PLAN

RESOURCE EXCHANGE (Training Materials)

Resources Available

Resources Sought

AFRICA

3 projects developed or tested training courses

- Gulf of Guinea - Course on Pollution Assessment and Environmental Management
- East African Biodiversity - Awareness Workshops on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

E. Asian Seas has a good course on integrated coastal zone management

- East Asian Seas - Course on Technical Skills for Establishing and Monitoring Legal Regimes.
- South Pacific Biodiversity - Course on Conservation and Management of Marine Biodiversity

ARAB STATES

Yemen Project has course material on:
EIA
Marine Protected Area Management
Marine Resource Management

- Socio-economic aspects of aspects of management

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- EIA course - Integrated Coastal
- Zone Management Course
- Sustainable Fishing Course
- Belize - Coastal Zone Planning Techniques Course

EUROPE AND CIS

Black Sea - Training Course
for UNDP Sustainable
Development Advisers

- Black Sea - course on Integrated Marine Resource Management

GLOBAL

- Course Materials

UNDP COASTAL AND OCEAN ACTION PLAN

RESOURCE EXCHANGE (Research Results)

Resources Available

Resources Sought

AFRICA

Gulf of Guinea - Possible test case for Large Marine Ecosystem Management Concept

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

East Asia - Research on Marine Culture

ARAB STATES

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- Belize - coral reef
- Patagonia - impact of commercial fishing on marine biodiversity
- Patagonia - legal response to rationalize need of fishing and biodiversity
- Belize - legislative and financial review of how to make coastal management sustainable. (fiscal incentives)
- Belize - relationship between tourism pressure and coral reefs and artisinal fisheries.

Coral Reef

EUROPE

Black Sea - Economic evaluation of wetlands for assimilating wastes.

GLOBAL

- Data Base on Integrated Coastal Zone Management, National Programmes (University of Rhode Island)

- Data Base on Coastal Area
Management Projects (FAO & UNDP)

GENERAL

Research Examples

(i) In prawn marine-culture, information is needed to design environmentally sustainable prawn farms. Typical information requirements:

- the amount of area of mangrove area needed to be able to assimilate the effluents from the prawn farm without causing degradation; or

- the amount of area of mangrove required to provide sufficient habitat for the harvest of wild populations of fish and prawns.

(ii) For coral reefs, information is needed to guide the fisheries in coral areas, in order to prevent the destruction of the corals. Typical information requirements:

- the relationship between undisturbed coral reef areas and fish production; or

- relative value between using coral reef areas for fisheries or for tourism, or, for a mixture of each.

(iii) For wetlands, information is needed on nutrient trapping in different types of wetlands. For example:

- what quantity of nutrients and sediments can a wetland assimilate before it is degraded and its biodiversity is threatened?

(iv) For seagrasses and mangroves, information is needed about their value as nurseries for fish and shellfish caught elsewhere. Typical information is needed:

- about the extent to which artisanal fisheries depend on seagrasses and mangroves as nursery areas in a given coastal zone; or

- feasibility of restoring mangroves and seagrasses by replanting.

UNDP COASTAL AND OCEAN ACTION PLAN

RESOURCE EXCHANGE (Demonstration Projects - best practices)

Resources Available

Resources Sought

AFRICA

Successful institutional framework for managing Rivers/Lakes/Basins & Large Marine Ecosystems

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

ARAB STATES

Yemen - how to do marine resource surveys

- Successful institutional modalities for managing Rivers/Lakes/Basins and Large Marine Ecosystems.

- How to get commitment from UNDP offices, Governments, stakeholders.

- How to get popular participation (WRI)

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- Dominican Republic & Patagonia
 - How to get information from project to decision makers.
- Dominican Republic - work on intellectual property rights.
- Belize - coastal zone resource planning

- Response to oil spills.
- Preservation of Marine Wildlife.

- Dominican Republic awareness on biodiversity conservation and ICZM.

EUROPE AND CIS

Black Sea - successful regional institutional arrangements

Organizational framework for integrating contributions of UNDP, WB, UNEP, and non-UN donors like the E.U.

GLOBAL